

... as chaste as ice, as pure as un-
sunn'd snow,
"Yet shalt thou not escape the shaft of
calumny."

It may be the pride of the friends of Mr. Crawford, that the charges brought against him are of a nature to make it a question, whether or not they are really worthy of notice. Yet, whilst we cannot but despise them, we are compelled to acknowledge that, however illiberal and pitiful they may be considered by the unprejudiced who know the individual, and who judge for themselves, they are calculated to injure him in a very material degree among that class of the community who are guided by the judgment or assertions of others, or of that other class who, incapable of rising to excellence themselves, are only to be gratified by bringing it down to their own level. For the benefit of such, we republish the statement from the Georgia Journal, in our succeeding columns, which will put to rest the bugbear with which the enemies of Mr. Crawford have so industriously labored to frighten the good people of the United States. But "tis their vocation," and perhaps we might be considered ill-natured to deprive them of their only ground they have left. We trust, however, the evidence here furnished, will silence the illiberal sarcasms of those politicians whose objects are only to be attained by identifying that statesman, at one period, with their own party. Could their most inveterate enemies pronounce a more severe reflection upon them? We do hope that sufficient candor exists (though, in truth, we fear, judging from past events, it does not) among them to give the antidote through the same medium which conveyed the poison.

We are satisfied that all the explanation the case is susceptible of has been furnished, and that to the republicans of the Union that explanation must be satisfactory. We publish in addition to the statement of Mr. Watkins, Chairman of the meeting in 1798, and the documents accompanying it, one from Messrs. Samuel Barnett and John McKinnie, (who, with Mr. Crawford, are the only surviving members of the Committee) which has been furnished us by a friend of the Compiler's, and the remarks were written.

Perceiving that our names have been referred to by the Honorable Joel Abbot, member of Congress from Georgia, in his exposition in the National Intelligencer of last month, on political principles in the year 1798, as respects the meeting of the young Men of Augusta in the month of July of that year, upon the occasion of their address by President Adams on the then crisis of the times; in which the present Secretary of the Treasury was associated with us on the committee of five, appointed by Geo. Watkins, Esq. the Chairman of said meeting, to draw up said address, (Nathaniel Cocke and Isham Malne, the other two of the committee, having departed this life.)

We deem it an act of common justice to Mr. Crawford to say, that he was not at that period, or at any time since, considered by those most intimately acquainted with him, as attached to or belonging to what was called the federal party.

The meeting in question was attended by both the great contending parties in Politics of that day, and probably as much by the one as the other, for party feeling seemed, as well as we remember, to have been kept out of view on the occasion. It was thought that the Nation had been insulted by the French Republic, and therefore it was that an union of sentiment as well as of action, in nearly every section of the country, was deemed expedient by the Federalists and Republicans.

(Signed) SAMUEL BARNETT.
JOHN MCKINNIE.

From the Milledgeville Journal
ATHENS, March 17, 1823.

Messrs. Editors—A regard for the character of a much injured individual, who at least deserves a very different treatment from the People of Georgia, has induced me to forward to you, for publication, the following papers.

Mr Secretary Crawford, has been charged with being a Federalist in the year '98, and to prove it, an Address to President Adams has been published, first in his own state, and republished in many of the others.—That Address with its answer, together with the very satisfactory explanation of the Chairman of the meeting, in relation to the transaction, is now submitted to the candor of an enlightened community, under an honest confidence, that it will be received as it was meant; not as the effusion of party spirit for the support of federalism; but as evincive of that heroic and high minded sense of honor which then animated those patriotic young men, having for its object something more noble than the bickering of faction, and which kindred feeling, under similar circumstances, has since characterized the Youth of every part of the Union, whenever the pride of the nation or the rights of the government have either been insulted or assailed. If the political history of those times had been faithfully recollected, if the ardent feelings of the "Young Men" who composed that meeting had been properly regarded, if the spirit and temper of the production had been

rightly considered, there was and is no room to charge any one of that meritorious assemblage with any thing hostile to the Republican institutions of the government, or to stamp upon him any peculiar cast of political character. But the letter of Major Watkins, who, though differing in politics with Mr. Crawford, has always been open and candid in his principles and whose moral and religious character is so universally known and so consistently sustained, will doubtless place the whole affair in such a strong point of view, as that it can now be neither perverted or misunderstood.

Independent of the individual testimony of Major Watkins, which I affirm can be supported by a thousand living witnesses, our sister states, who, under existing circumstances, have a right to be informed on this interesting subject, will, we hope, do us the justice to receive the evidence of the State of Georgia in its political character. It is a fact never doubted that this state has always been decidedly republican, so that even in '98, the commencement of the distinction of parties, an address to President Adams, by his own confession "was the more precious, as it was unexpected," and unexpected because the character of the state was known to be republican. Now, this state, that has in no instance returned a federal member to Congress, never for a moment distrusted or even suspected the politics of Mr. Crawford, and gave him a seat in the Senate of the U. States upon his first application, without the usual probation in the other House, and that too over a worthy republican member then holding the station under an Executive appointment of Governor Milledge, who every one knows was a democratic Republican.—And this appointment was made in 1807, a crisis, when the political parties had reached their widest point of separation, and whose operations for eight successive years, occupied the councils of the government in a warfare, as bitter as it was calculated to distract the harmony and repose of the nation. Through this dark period of our history, Mr. Crawford afforded proof, at least in his own state, that their confidence was not misplaced.—and if his (regard, utility, and) inflexible republicanism, are such as to satisfy our sister states, that his pretensions for the Chief Magistracy, are not unworthy of that high station, and have not improperly been obtruded upon the public notice, they may depend upon it, the clamors of a few to the contrary, that his success will produce, with becoming modesty let it be spoken, a pride and a gratification that will be sensibly, and I trust not unreasonably, felt by nine tenths of the citizens of Georgia.

A. S. CLAYTON.

GREENSBORO, March 11, 1823

Maj. George Watkins:
SIR—Understanding that you are fully conversant with the facts relative to the address made to President Adams in the year '98, in which you, as Chairman of the meeting, and the Secy. of the Treasury, are said to have taken a part, &c which has recently been published to charge the latter gentleman with being at that time a Federalist; and knowing that your regard for sincerity, will induce you readily to do an act of justice—even to a political opponent, I have taken the liberty to request the favor of you, to state all the circumstances connected with that transaction, its exclusive object, and what were Mr. Crawford's political principles then and at all times either prior or subsequent to that period—and if you have the President's answer to that address, will you furnish a copy for publication.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. S. CLAYTON.

GREENSBORO, Ga. March 14, 1823.

The Hon. Augustin S. Clayton.

SIR—Having been already referred to in relation to an address to President Adams by the young men of Augusta in 1798, in which Mr. Secretary Crawford and myself were concerned, I feel it my duty not only in compliance with your request, but to prevent misconception, to state briefly the facts concerning it, so far as it involves political principles.

The general policy of the then French government towards the United States had been mainly intended to involve us in a war with its enemies. And after various and fruitless attempts to accomplish this object, other plans and most disgraceful schemes were devised, which now seemed as if war was inevitable. In this situation of things, President Adams by a wise and energetic course preserved our neutrality, and was a measure rendering almost universal satisfaction. And it is well known that addresses from every section of our country, uniting the feelings of both the political parties, were at that time pouring in to the President, and

the administration in relation to the belligerent powers of Europe. The young men who composed the meeting at Augusta, were of different political sentiments, and the committee selected by the chairman to prepare the address in question, were also so considered, and consisted of Messrs. Wm. H. Crawford, Nathaniel Cocke, Samuel Barnett, Isham Malne and John McKinnie—the three first of whom were known as Republicans. In making this choice, the chairman was influenced by a desire that the address should manifest the feelings of Americans, without regard to the distinction of political parties then existing. The draft reported by the committee underwent some trivial and merely verbal alterations in general committee. The transaction in relation to this address was previous to those acts of that administration which seemed not to be acceptable to the great body of the American people.

Viewing things as I then and now do, I must in candor say that I cannot conceive how any part of the address can be alleged as ground for charge of fickleness in Mr. Crawford's political sentiments. For my part I have no recollection, nor has any thing come to my knowledge to induce a belief that any change has since taken place.—On the contrary that it has always been considered he never belonged to what is termed the Federal party, and such has ever been my opinion.

The original report of the address by the committee together with the President's answer having been preserved among my papers, I do myself the pleasure to furnish a copy of each for your perusal, or for publication, as you may deem expedient.

Dr. Abbot has been pleased to refer to me as a federalist of 1798, and still remaining so. Be this as it may.—To use the language of President Jefferson, it would seem as if we were now "all Federalists, all Republicans."

Feeling, now and at all times, a deep and permanent interest in the welfare of my beloved country, I have the honor to be, with sentiments of esteem, your most obedient servant,
GEO. WATKINS.

Augusta, July 2d, 1798.

To John Adams,
President of the United States.

SIR—Whilst clouds darken our political horizon, and whilst the ferocious frenzy of the "Terrible Republic" threatens the U. States with bloodshed, massacres and desolation, We, the young men of the city of Augusta deem it a duty, in common with our fellow-citizens, to assure the Chief Executive Magistrate, of our unalterable attachment to our country and its government.

At the commencement of their revolution we regarded the French nation as engaged in a glorious and just cause, the support of that political liberty, which unless the soul is debased by oppression, or corrupted by avarice, neither nations or individuals will resign, but with their lives.

Viewing them in this light, we were proud of calling France a sister republic; we gloried in calling Frenchmen by the endearing appellation of brothers. Unwilling to form a hasty conclusion against a nation in whose favor we were thus prepossessed, we long wished to view the injuries and insults offered by them to the U. States; their contempt of our government; though the medium of their ambassadors; their unrighteous and piratical attacks upon our commerce as the usurped and nefarious acts of individuals, unapproved by their governments.

But by the absolute rejection of all conciliatory measures, the French government, has avowed the flagrant violation of our rights as a neutral nation and total disregard of their most solemn compacts, to have been authorized by them, that indiscriminate rapine and universal empire, instead of peace and justice are their objects; and that no nation can secure their friendship, without sacrificing its national independence.

Although we are attached to the blessings of peace, and deprecate the horrors of war, yet we are sensible, that self preservation now points out a firm and energetic conduct to our government; we view with the highest degree of approbation, those measures which have been pursued by the execution for the preservation of our national honor.

As we enjoy the supreme felicity of being citizens of, perhaps, the only genuine and well balanced republic, now existing in the world, we feel a just contempt for a nation who can brand us with the imputation of being a divided people, and who presuming on our disunion, have left us the awful alternative, disgraceful peace, or war.

With the most unlimited confidence in the firmness, justice and wisdom of your administration, we pledge ourselves to you and our fellow citizens,

that we will be ready at the call of our country to defend, what is dearer to us than our lives—her liberty and laws.

By order of the meeting,
GEO. WATKINS, Chairman.

No. 4.

To the Young Men of the City of Augusta in the State of Georgia.

Gentlemen—An address from the Youth of Augusta, so remote from the seat of government, and where I am personally wholly unknown, is a very high gratification to my feelings.

Threats of bloodshed, massacres and desolation, from the frenzy of any nation, however great, or any republic however formidable at the distance of a thousand marine leagues need not intimidate the American people, if they really feel like you an unalterable attachment to their country and government. It has been my destiny to differ from my fellow citizens in general, in opinions concerning the French revolution—as a dispensation of Providence, I have ever beheld it with reverence, unable however to comprehend any good principles sufficient to produce it, to see its tendency, or in what it would terminate—but the warm zeal, the violent attachment to it manifested by Americans, I have ever believed to be an error of the public opinion—it was none of our business—we had or ought to have had nothing to do with it, and I always believed we were making work for severe repentance. To me little time remains to live, and less I hope to have any thing to do with public affairs, but I could neither die or retire in peace, if at such a time as this, and in the station I now hold, I should conceal my sentiments from my fellow citizens.

Self preservation now points out a firm conduct to government, and your satisfaction in these measures, which have been pursued for the preservation of our national honor is much esteemed. May you long live to rejoice in them, and enjoy their happy effects.

It is a gratification to my pride to see you boast of a well-balanced republic; the essence of a free republic is in this balance—the security of liberty, property, character and life depends every moment on its preservation.

be scourged by the rods of vengeance if they will not study and preserve that balance, as the only ark of safety. The expression of your confidence in my administration is the more precious as it was unexpected.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1796.

Messrs. Editors—In a letter of Dr. Abbot to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, published in their paper of the 25th February, last, I have been appealed to, among others, to testify concerning the political opinions of Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury. The absurdity of the charge of Federalism, as against him, at one time determined me to be silent on the subject.—But reflecting that its absurdity might not be as apparent in all parts of the Union as in this state, I have thought it better to say what I know upon the subject.

I removed to the county of Oglethorpe in the autumn of the year 1798 Mr. Crawford settled in the county about the same time, and our acquaintance commenced at that period, soon ripened into an intimacy which received no check until he went into public life as a Senator in Congress. Mr. Crawford was an open Republican when I first knew him, and has remained so ever since, for aught that ever came to my knowledge. It will be recollected by men as old as myself, that from 1799 to the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1801, the spirit of party was excited to a most fearful degree.—Throughout the contest which terminated in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Crawford's sentiments, as far as I had opportunities of witnessing their expression (and these were frequent; for he made no secret of them, were openly declared in opposition to the principles and policy of Mr. Adams' administration, and in favor of Mr. Jefferson's election. He resided in the same county in which I did, from that time until his election to the senate. Had his republicanism been suspected, I must have heard of it; for within that period he was involved in disputes both of a political and private nature, in the course of which the circumstance of a change in his political opinions, had there ever been one, would not have been passed in silence. I have no recollections of ever hearing a suggestion of the kind, until since his name has been before the people as a candidate for the presidency. Respectfully yours,
GEO. MOORE.

Exchange, &c. at New-York, 22d ult.—
Bills on London, 60 days, 6s 7 prem.; do. on France, 5 25 to 5 30; do. on Amsterdam, 41 to 41s; Doubloons 15 30 to 15 52; Spanish Dollars 100 1-8 to 100 3-8; French 20 and 40 franc pieces, 3s 4 to 4 prem.; Portuguese, 3s 10 4 prem.; American 101 to 103 prem.; U.S. Bank Stock, 102 1/2.